## **Introduced by Senator Monteith**

February 21, 2002

An act to amend Sections 21000, 21001, 21002, 21002.1, 21003, 21060.3, and 21060.5 of, and to add Sections 21003.5 and 21100.5 to, the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1681, as introduced, Monteith. Environmental quality: homeownership, employment, and education.

The existing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. Existing law declares the policy of the state to develop and maintain a high-quality environment now and in the future.

This bill would revise this policy to include the development and maintenance of a high-quality environment through homeownership, employment, transportation, security, and educational opportunities now and in the future. The bill would state the finding and declaration of the Legislature that every person has a right to homeownership, employment, transportation, security and educational opportunities. The bill would revise other policies of CEQA to require consideration of the effects of a proposed project on homeownership, employment, transportation, security, and educational opportunities, in determining whether a proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment, and to require governmental agencies to consider the rapidly increasing population of California, and benefits and

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alternatives to proposed actions affecting homeownership, employment, transportation, security, and educational opportunities for future generations.

This bill would declare the policy of the state to require persons and public agencies involved in the environmental review process to seek input from local communities that may be affected by proposed projects, and for public agencies to give priority and expedited processing to proposed projects for universities and other educational institutions. The bill would make related changes.

Existing law provides an exemption to the requirements of CEQA for emergency repairs to public service facilities, projects related to a declared state of emergency, as provided, and specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency. Existing law defines "emergency" to mean a sudden, unexpected occurrence, involving a clear and imminent danger, and demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to, life, health, property, or essential public services.

This bill would expand the definition of "emergency" provided in CEQA to include circumstances involving unusually high unemployment rates, unusually high drop-out rates at high schools in the relevant jurisdiction, or extreme poverty levels among local residents in the relevant jurisdiction.

Existing law defines "environment," for purposes of CEQA, to mean the physical conditions that exist within the area that will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

This bill would revise the definition of "environment" provided in CEQA to include indigenous populations, local communities, man-made construction, parks, schools, and homes. This bill would also require an environmental impact report to contain a section entitled "human impact" that includes prescribed information.

By increasing the duties of local lead agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

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This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:* 

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 21000 of the Public Resources Code is 2 amended to read:
  - 21000. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:
  - (a) The maintenance of a quality environment, with decent housing, employment, transportation, security and educational opportunities, for the people of this state now and in the future is a matter of statewide concern.
  - (b) It is necessary to provide a high-quality environment that at all times is healthful and pleasing to the senses and intellect of man people.
  - (c) There is a need to understand the relationship between the maintenance of high-quality ecological systems and the general welfare of the people of the state, including their enjoyment of the natural resources of the state, and the opportunity to own a home, have decent employment, transportation and security and receive a decent education.
  - (d) The capacity of the environment is limited, and it is the intent of the Legislature that the government of the state take immediate steps to identify any critical thresholds for the health and safety of the people of the state and take all coordinated actions necessary to prevent such those thresholds being reached.
  - (e) Homeownership, employment, transportation, security and educational opportunities have become limited in many areas of the state, and it is the intent of the Legislature that the government of the state take immediate steps to identify any critical thresholds to provide the people of the state with these opportunities and take all coordinated actions necessary to achieve a high quality of living
- 29 (f) Every <u>citizen</u> person has a responsibility to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

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1 (g) Every person has a right to homeownership, decent 2 employment, and decent education.

- (h) Every person has a right to adequate Transportation.
- (i) Every person has a right to be secure.
- (j) The interrelationship of policies and practices in the management of natural resources and waste disposal requires systematic and concerted efforts by public and private interests to enhance environmental quality and to control environmental pollution.

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- (k) It is the intent of the Legislature that all agencies of the state government which that regulate activities of private individuals, corporations, and public agencies which that are found to affect the quality of the environment, including homeownership, employment, transportation, security, and education, shall regulate such those activities so that major consideration is given to preventing environmental damage, while providing a decent home, education, transportation, security, and satisfying living environment for every Californian.
- 20 SEC. 2. Section 21001 of the Public Resources Code is 21 amended to read:
  - 21001. The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy of the state to *do all of the following*:
  - (a) Develop and maintain a high-quality environment *through* homeownership, employment, transportation, security, and educational opportunities now and in the future, and take all action necessary to protect, rehabilitate, and enhance the environmental quality of the state.
  - (b) Take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with *decent housing, employment, transportation, security, and schools*, clean air and water, enjoyment of aesthetic, natural, scenic, and historic environmental qualities, and freedom from excessive noise.
- 34 (c) Prevent the elimination of fish or wildlife species due to
  35 man's people's activities, insure ensure that fish and wildlife
  36 populations do not drop below self-prepetuating self-perpetuating
  37 levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all
  38 plant and animal communities and examples of the major periods
  39 of California history.

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(d) Ensure that the long-term protection of the environment and people of the state, consistent with the provision of a decent home, job, transportation, security, and education, and suitable living environment for every Californian, shall be is the guiding criterion in public decisions.

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- (e) Create and maintain conditions under which man people and nature can exist in productive harmony to fulfill the social and economic requirements of present and future generations.
- (f) Require governmental agencies at all levels to develop standards and procedures necessary to protect environmental, homeownership, employment, transportation, security, and educational quality.
- (g) Require governmental agencies at all levels to consider qualitative factors as well as economic and technical factors and long-term benefits and costs, in addition to short-term benefits and costs, and to consider *benefits and* alternatives to proposed actions affecting the environment.
- (h) Require governmental agencies to consider the rapidly increasing population of California, and consider benefits and alternatives to proposed actions affecting homeownership, employment, transportation, security, and educational opportunities for future generations.
- SEC. 3. Section 21002 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which that would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such the projects, and that the procedures required by this division are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed projects and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which that will avoid or substantially lessen such the significant effects. The Legislature further finds and declares that in the event specific economic, social, or other conditions make infeasible such the project alternatives or such the mitigation measures, individual projects may be approved in spite of one or more significant effects thereof. The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy of the state that public agencies should consider the benefits to local communities in the

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1 areas of housing, education, transportation, security, and 2 employment before proposed projects are issued negative 3 declarations.

- SEC. 4. Section 21002.1 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 21002.1. In order to achieve the objectives set forth in Section 21002, the Legislature hereby finds and declares that the following policy—shall apply applies to the use of environmental impact reports prepared pursuant to this division:
- (a) The purpose of an environmental impact report is to identify the significant effects on the environment of a project, *including the significant effects on the homeownership, educational, transportation, security, and employment needs of the state,* to identify alternatives *and benefits* to the project, and to indicate the manner in which those significant effects can be mitigated or avoided.
- (b) Each public agency shall mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment of projects that it carries out or approves whenever it is feasible to do so.
- (c) If economic, social, or other conditions make it infeasible to mitigate one or more significant effects on the environment of a project, the project may nonetheless be carried out or approved at the discretion of a public agency if the project is otherwise permissible under applicable laws and regulations.
- (d) In applying the policies of subdivisions (b) and (c) to individual projects, the responsibility of the lead agency shall differ differs from that of a responsible agency. The lead agency shall be is responsible for considering the effects, both individual and collective, of all activities involved in a project. A responsible agency shall be is responsible for considering only the effects of those activities involved in a project which that it is required by law to carry out or approve. This subdivision applies only to decisions by a public agency to carry out or approve a project and does not otherwise affect the scope of the comments that the public agency may wish to make pursuant to Section 21104 or 21153.
- (e) To provide more meaningful public disclosure, reduce the time and cost required to prepare an environmental impact report, and focus on potentially significant effects on the environment of a proposed project, lead agencies shall, in accordance with Section 21100, focus the discussion in the environmental impact report on

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those potential effects on the environment of a proposed project which, including potential effects on homeownership, employment, transportation, security, and education, that the lead agency has determined are or may be significant. Lead agencies may limit discussion on other effects to a brief explanation as to why those effects are not potentially significant.

- SEC. 5. Section 21003 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 21003. The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy all of the following are the policies of the state that:
- (a) Local agencies integrate the requirements of this division with planning and environmental review procedures otherwise required by law or by local practice so that all those procedures, to the maximum feasible extent, run concurrently, rather than consecutively.
- (b) Documents prepared pursuant to this division be organized and written in a manner that will be meaningful and useful to decisionmakers and to the public.
- (c) Environmental impact reports omit unnecessary descriptions of projects and emphasize feasible mitigation measures and feasible alternatives to projects.
- (d) Information developed in individual environmental impact reports be incorporated into a data base which that can be used to reduce delay and duplication in preparation of subsequent environmental impact reports.
- (e) Information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a data base which that may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations.
- (f) All persons and public agencies involved in the environmental review process be responsible for carrying out the process in the most efficient, and expeditious manner in order to conserve the available financial, governmental, physical, and social resources with the objective that those resources may be better applied toward the mitigation of actual significant effects on the environment.
- (g) All persons and public agencies involved in the environmental review process seek input from local communities that may be affected by proposed projects.

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1 SEC. 6. Section 21003.5 is added to the Public Resources 2 Code, to read:

- 21003.5. The Legislature finds and declares that all of the following are the policies of the state in regard to proposed projects for universities and other educational institutions:
- (a) Public agencies shall give priority to these projects over other projects.
- (b) Public agencies shall carry out their responsibilities for the preparation and review of environmental impact reports in an expeditious manner.
- (c) The requirement of the preparation of an environmental impact report shall not cause undue delay in the processing of applications for permits or other entitlements to use.
- SEC. 7. Section 21060.3 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- "Emergency" means a sudden, unexpected 21060.3. occurrence, involving a clear and imminent danger, and demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to, life, health, property, or essential public services. "Emergency" includes such occurrences as fire, flood, earthquake, or other soil or geologic movements, as well as such occurrences as riot, accident, or sabotage. "Emergency" also means circumstances involving unusually high unemployment rates, unusually high drop-out rates at high schools in the relevant jurisdiction, or extreme poverty levels among residents in the relevant jurisdiction.
- SEC. 8. Section 21060.5 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- "Environment" means the physical conditions 21060.5. 30 which that exist within the area which that will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, noise, objects of historic or aesthetic significance, indigenous populations, local communities, man-made construction, parks, schools, and homes.
- 35 SEC. 9. Section 21100.5 is added to the Public Resources 36 Code, to read:
  - 21100.5. The environmental impact report shall contain a section entitled "human impact," which shall include, as appropriate, the proposed number of housing units to be built, the proposed number of schools to be built, or the proposed number

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of jobs to be created, pursuant to the proposed project. The human impact section shall also identify, as appropriate, the potential number of families that would become homeowners, the potential number of children who would attend a proposed school, and the potential number of people who would benefit from employment under the proposed project. The report shall include information that relates these figures to the needs of the state and the local community that would be affected by the proposed project.

SEC. 10. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000), reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund.